40. **"InterLATA Service"** means telecommunications between a point located in one LATA and a point located outside such area.

41. **"Intermediary function"** means the delivery of local traffic from a local exchange carrier other than BellSouth; an ALEC other than SMNI; another telecommunications company such as a wireless telecommunications provider through the network of BellSouth or SMNI to an end user of BellSouth or SMNI.

42. **"IntraLATA Service"** means telecommunications between a point located in one LATA and a point located in the same LATA.

43. **"International Telecommunications Union"** or **"ITU"** is a United Nations organization which comprises the organization previously known as the CCITT. Open Standards Interconnection (OSI) standards are established by the ITU. Telecommunications Management Network (TMN) standards are a subset of the OSI model. The American National Standards Institute (ANSI) is appointed by the State Department as a U.S. representative to the ITU's ISO.

44. **"Line Side"** refers to local loop interface ports of an end office switch that are programmed to treat the circuit as a local line connected to an ordinary telephone station set.

45. **"Link"** or **"Loop"** are synonyms for a communications channel or circuit on the line side or the trunk side of the common carrier switching element. This term has been used as a marketing term to refer to an element of "Exchange Service" whereby BellSouth provides transport between the Minimum Point of Entry (MPOE) at an end user premise and the BellSouth wire center from which the transport is extended. The communications channel, circuit or group of channels or circuits which are segmented from a transmission medium that extends from BellSouth's Central office or wire-center's Main Distribution Frame, DSX-panel, or functionally comparable piece of equipment, to a demarcation point or connector block in/at a customer's premises. "Links" are communications channels or circuits, which may be provided as 2-wire or 4-wire copper pairs, as radio frequencies or as a channel on a high-capacity feeder/distribution facility so long as all industry standard interface, performance, price, privacy, reliability and other operational characteristics are functionally transparent and are equal to or better than that of dedicated copper pairs. Examples of communications channels or circuits that are "links" or "loops" include, but are not limited to:

46. **"Basic Voice Grade Line/Link/Circuit"** is a basic voice grade line which is a two wire circuit or equivalent voice frequency channel for the transmission of analog signals with an approximate bandwidth of 300 to 3000 Hz (3 Khz analog or 56 Kbps digital (POTS grade, capable of transmitting voice or analog data transmissions up to 28.8 BPS with current generation modems). In addition, Basic Links must meet all RELRA and USF requirements for "basic telephone service" imposed by State and Federal regulatory authorities. Digital signaling, transmission performance and reliability characteristics for basic "link" circuits are a matter of

industry standard, having an expected measured loss or gain of approximately +/-6dB, and a signal to noise ratio that does not exceed (fill-in) and capable of supporting fully functional connections for up to 2 miles from the nearest electronic network element. Within the 300 to 3000 Hz range, "Basic Links" will support all standard signalling arrangements including repeat loop start, loop reverse battery, or ground start seizure and disconnect in one direction (toward the end office switch), and repeat ringing in the other direction (toward the end user).

a. **"ISDN link/loop/circuit"** is an ISDN link which provides a 2-wire ISDN digital circuit connection that will support digital transmission of two 64 Kbps clear channels and one 16 Kbps data channel (2B+D), suitable for provision of BRI-ISDN service. ISDN links shall be provisioned by least cost planning methodologies sufficient to insure industry standard interface, performance, price, reliability and operational characteristics are functionally transparent and are equal to or better than dedicated copper pairs. All things being equal, "Broadband ISDN" is preferred to CO-based ISDN circuits. Unless specifically identified and priced as "fractional" these circuits are assumed to be fully available.

b. **"4-Wire DS-1 Digital Grade Links"** will support full duplex transmission of isochronous serial data at 1.544 Mbps, and provide the equivalent of 24 voice grade channels. Unless specifically identified and priced as "fractional" these circuits are assumed to be fully available.

47. **"Local Exchange Carrier"** or **"LEC"** means any carrier that provides local common carrier telecommunications services to business and/or residential subscribers within a given LATA and interconnects to other carriers for the provision of alternative telecommunications products or services, including, but not limited to toll, special access, and private line services. This includes the Parties to this Agreement. The term "Incumbent-LEC" or "I-LEC" is sometimes used to refer to the dominant LEC for a particular locality (such as BellSouth). Such Incumbent-LECs include both Bell Operating Companies ("BOCs") and non-BOC LECs, which are often referred to as "Independent-LECs." By contrast, new entrants into the local exchange market are sometimes referred to as "Competitive LECs" or "CLECs," or sometimes as "Alternative LECs" or "ALECs."

48. **"Local Exchange Routing Guide"** or **"LERG"** means a BellCore Reference customarily used to identify NPA-NXX routing and homing information, as well as network element and equipment designations.

49. **"Local Traffic"** means any telephone call that originates in one exchange or LATA and terminates in either the same exchange or LATA, or a corresponding Extended Area Service ("EAS") exchange. The terms Exchange, and EAS exchanges are defined and specified in Section A3. of BellSouth's General Subscriber Service Tariff.

50. **"Local Interconnection"** means (1) the delivery of local traffic to be terminated on each Party's local network so that end users of either Party have the ability to reach end users of the other Party without the use of any access code or substantial delay in the processing of the call; (2) the LEC unbundled network features, functions, and capabilities set forth in this Agreement; and 3) Service Provider Number Portability sometimes referred to as temporary telephone number portability to be implemented pursuant to the terms of this Agreement.

51. **"Local Interconnection Trunks/Trunk Groups"** means equipment and facilities that provide for the termination of Local Traffic and intraLATA traffic.

52. **"Local Access and Transport Area"** or **"LATA"** means one of 161 contiguous geographic areas established pursuant to the AT&T Content Decree to define the permitted operating regions of the RBOCs prior to the enactment of the Telecommunications Act of 1996.

53. **"Long Run Incremental Cost"** or **"LRIC"** refers to the costs a company would incur (or save) if it increases (or decreases) the level of production of an existing service or group of services. These costs consist of the costs associated with adjusting future production capacity and reflect forward-looking technology and operations methods.

54. **"MECAB"** refers to the Multiple Exchange Carrier Access Billing (MECAB) document prepared by the Billing Committee of the Ordering and Billing Forum (OBF), which functions under the auspices of the Carrier Liaison Committee of the Alliance for Telecommunications Industry Solutions (ATIS). The MECAB document published by Bellcore as Special Report SR-BDS-000983, contains the recommended guidelines for the billing of an access service provided by two or more LECS (including a LEC and a C-LEC), or by one LEC in two or more states within a single LATA.

55. **"MECOD"** refers to the Multiple Exchange Carriers Ordering and Design (MECOD) Guidelines for Access Services—Industry Support Interface, a document developed by the Ordering/Provisioning Committee under the auspices of the Ordering and Billing Forum (OBF), which functions under the auspices of the Carrier Liaison Committee of the Alliance for Telecommunications Industry Solutions (ATIS). The MECOD document, published by Bellcore as Special Report, SR STS-002643, establishes methods for processing orders for access service which is to be provided by two or more LECs.

56. **"Meet-Point Billing"** or **"MPB"** refers to a mutual compensation arrangement whereby two LECs provide the transport element of a switched access service to one of the LEC's end office switches, with each LEC receiving an appropriate share of the transport element revenues as defined by law, regulatory requirements, this agreement or, where permissible, effective access tariffs. MPB concepts are also incorporated in some LEC-toll (intraLATA) mutual compensation arrangements.

57. **"Multiple Bill/Multiple Tariff method"** means the meet-point billing method where each LEC (or C-LEC) prepares and renders its own meet point bill to the IXC in accordance with its own tariff for that portion of the jointly provided switched Access Service which the LEC (or C-LEC) provides. Bellcore's MECAB document refers to this method as "Multiple Bill/Single Tariff."

58. **"Mutual Traffic Exchange"** means that the sole compensation to a Party for termination of specified categories of traffic shall be the reciprocal services provided by the other Party. Each Party shall bill its own customers for such categories of traffic and retain all revenues resulting therefrom.

59. **"North American Numbering Plan"** or **"NANP"** is the system of telephone numbering employed in the United States, Canada, and certain Caribbean countries.

60. **"Network Element"** means any facility or equipment used by BellSouth in the provision of Exchange Services, and all features, functions and capabilities that are provided by means of such facility or equipment, including numbering systems, databases, signaling systems, and information sufficient for billing and collection or used in the transmission, routing or other provision of a telecommunications service.

61. **"Network Management Forum"** is a consortium of 160 U.S. and international carriers and global alliances, including SITA, Unisource and others. Their objective is to determine specific interoperability needs, so that manufacturers of network management equipment will have the detailed technical specification needed to develop interoperable standards. For the purposes of this Agreement, both Parties agree to accept the NMF standards and solutions for OAM&P interconnections.

62. **"Numbering Plan Area"** or **"NPA"** is also sometimes referred to as an area code. This is the three digit indicator which is defined by the "A," "B," and "C" digits of each "digit" telephone number within the North American Numbering Plan ("NANP"). Each NPA contains 800 Possible NXX Codes. At present, there are two general categories of NPA, "Geographic NPAs" and "Non-Geographic NPAS." A "Geographic NPA" is associated with a defined geographic area, and all telephone numbers bearing such NPA are associated with services provided within that Geographic area. In some locations, and ultimately with number portability, more than one area code will be associated with many geographic areas. A "Non-Geographic NPA," also known as a "Service Access Code" (SAC Code) is typically associated with a specialized telecommunications service which may be provided across multiple geographic NPA areas; 500, 800, 900, 700, and 888 are examples of Non-Geographic NPAS.

63. **"NXX," "NXX Code," "Central Office Code"** or **"CO Code"** is defined by the "D," "E," and "F" digits of a 10-digit telephone number within the North American Numbering Plan. Each NXX Code contains 10,000 station numbers. Historically, entire NXX code blocks have been

assigned to specific individual local exchange end office switches, because, in general, this approach did not conflict with geographic numbering except as the CO approached number exhaustion. Where there are multiple COs in the same geographic area, this assignment method must change. With the advent of end-user telephone number portability, the usual one-on-one association on an NXX with an end office switching entity will be severed.

64. **"OAM&P"** or **"Operations, Administration, Maintenance and Provisioning Functions"** are those automated and manual functions which insure quality of service and least cost planning, management and operations for telecommunications service providers. These functions, have traditionally been addressed through the user of operations support, decision support and administrative support systems, and are now generally in the process of being integrated under client-server and mainframe network management platforms such as HP's OpenView, IBM's NetView and SUN's various network management product sets.

65. "OZZ Codes" define FGD call paths through a LEC's access Tandem Office Switch.

66. **"Percent of Interstate Usage"** or **"PIU"** means a factor to be applied to terminating access services minutes of use to obtain those minutes that should be rated as interstate access services minutes of use. The numerator includes all interstate "nonintermediary" minutes of use, including interstate minutes of use that are forwarded due to service provider number portability less any interstate minutes of use for Terminating Party Pays services, such as 800 Services. The denominator includes all "nonintermediary", local, interstate, intrastate, toll and access minutes of use adjusted for service provider number portability less all minutes attributable to terminating party pays services.

67. **"Percent Local Usage"** or **"PLU"** means a factor to be applied to intrastate terminating minutes of use. The numerator shall include all "nonintermediary" local minutes of use adjusted for those minutes of use that only apply local due to Service Provider Number Portability. The denominator is the total intrastate minutes of use including local, intrastate toll, and access, adjusted for Service Provider Number Portability less intrastate terminating party pays minutes of use.

68. **"Permanent Number Portability"** means the use of a database solution to provide fully transparent TNP for all customers and all providers without limitation.

69. **"Port"** and **"Slot"** are terms used to describe physical interfaces and traffic carriage capacity of some network elements. One "port" is needed for each connection capable of carrying one message into or out of the network element to other network elements. One "slot" is needed within each network element for each message to be handled simultaneously with other messages. Port categories include, but are not limited to:

a. **"2-wire analog line port"** is a line side switch connection employed to provide basic residential and business type analog telephone services.

b. **"2-wire ISDN digital line port"** is a set of Basic Rate Interface (BRI) line side switch connections which actually consists of multiple paths or interfaces to the switching network (2B+D). It is employed to provide residential and business type digital telephone services. The port connections may or may not be the same Central Office switch (network element) that provides analog services. When ISDN is provisioned as "broadband" ISDN through current generation digital switches the cost causation is totally different than when the digital service is provisioned as a set of CO port attachments.

c. **"2-wire analog DID trunk port"** is a direct inward dialing (DID) trunk side switch connection employed to provide incoming trunk-side services. Each port provisioned permits one simultaneous connection to the customer premises equipment.

d. **"4-wire DS-1 digital DID trunk port"** is a direct inward dialing (DID) trunk side switch connection which is time division multiplexed to provide the equivalent of 24 analog incoming trunk type DID trunk ports.

e. **"4-wire DS-1 digital CBWT trunk port"** is a trunk side switch connection which is time division multiplexed to provide the equivalent of 24 analog incoming trunk ports which may be programmed as DID, CBWT, TIE, or dedicated private trunk circuits.

f. **"4-wire ISDN digital DS-1 trunk port"** is a Primary Rate Interface (PRI) trunk side switch connection which is time division multiplexed to provide the equivalent of 23 digital one or two-way trunk ports and one signalling trunk port (23 B+D), where the B channels can be programmed as digital DID, CBWT, TIE, Private Line or Special Access trunk circuits. The port connections may or may not be the same Central Office switch (network element) that provides analog services.

70. **"Rate Center"** currently refers to a specific geographic point, designated by latitude and longitude, a corresponding V and H coordinate pair, and an associated geographic area which has heretofore been defined by the incumbent LEC industry to be associated with switched message telecommunications services (MTS). Rate centers, sometimes also known as exchange areas, often determine the regions within which particular classes, features, and pricing for exchange services are uniformly administered. Each NPA-NXX code combination is associated with a single rate center, although any one such code may only service a fraction of the rate center area when the rate center areas circumscribes multiple serving wire centers. Where retail MTS services contain a distance sensitive rate element, the valuation of that element utilizes the calculated distance between the V and H coordinate pairs of the originating and terminating rate centers.

71. **"Rating Point"** means the vertical and horizontal coordinates associated with a particular telephone number for rating purposes.

72. **"Routing Point"** traditionally refers to a location which a LEC or CLEC has designated on its own network as the homing (routing) point for traffic inbound to Telecommunications Services provided by the LEC or CLEC which bear a certain NPA-NXX designation. The Routing Point is employed to calculate mileage measurements for the distance-sensitive transport element charges of Switched Access Services. At present, Bellcore Practice BR 795-100-100, places the Routing Point at either an "End Office" location, or a "LEC Consortium Point of Interconnection." According to that same Bellcore Practice, examples of the latter shall be designated by a common language location identifier (CLLI) code with (x)KD in positions 9, 10, 11, where (x) may be any alphanumeric A-Z or 0-9. Nothing in this Agreement shall be construed to preclude either Party hereto from establishing its own Routing Points.

73. **"Service Control Point"** or **"SCP"** is network element of the common channel signaling network to which informational requests for service handling, such as routing, are directed and processed. The SCP is a real-time processor with a database system that, based on a query from a Service Switching Point ("SSP"), performs software-based common carrier, subscriber or application-specific service logic, and then sends instructions back to the SSP on how to continue call processing.

74. **"Signal Transfer Point"** or **"STP"** is a network element (presently a packet switch) that routes signaling messages among Service Switching Points (SSPs), Service Control Points (SCPs), Signaling Points (SPs) and other network elements in order to set up calls and to query databases for digital telecommunications services using CCIS/SS7 and software-based common carrier telecommunications services.

75. **"Software-based Network Elements and Services"** refers to those features, functions and services which are inherent capabilities of the current Central Office Equipment (*e.g.*, the #5ESS 5E8 or 5E9 software program, or an end-office or CO-based peripheral processor), and can be activated with relatively minor cost such as local programming or right to use fees. Examples of such services include CENTREX, electronic station equipment functions.

76. **"Subscriber Traffic"** or **"Subscriber Call(s)"** refers to calls between two or more telecommunications service users, where both telecommunications services users bear NPA-NXX designations associated with the same LATA or other authorized area (*e.g.*, Extended Area Service Zones in adjacent LATAs). The traditional definition of Subscriber Traffic includes the traffic types have included as "local calling," "extended area service (EAS)," and "intraLATA toll."

77. **"Switched Access Detail Usage Data"** shall mean a category 1101XX record as defined in the EMR Bellcore Practice BR 010-200-010.

78. **"Switched Access Summary Usage Data"** shall mean a category 1150XX record as defined in the EMR Bellcore Practice BR 010-200-010.

79. **"Switched Access Service"** means the offering of facilities for the purpose of the origination or termination of traffic to or from telecommunications services offered in a given area. Switched Access Services include: Feature Group A, Feature Group B, Feature Group D, 800 access, and 900 access.

80. **"Synchronous Optical Network"** or **"SONET"** is a set of optical interface standards that allow optical transmission at rates from 51.4 Mbps to 13.22 Gbps. Synchronous optical network standard is an ultra-high-speed, fiber-optic transmission standard developed by Bellcore for large-scale, fiber-based digital transmission networks that use equipment form many different manufacturers. It is the first telecom industry agreement on standardized interfaces between fiber optic transmission systems and is well on the way to becoming an international standard. Because all SONET-compatible devices speak a common language, network administrators will gain network-wide use of advanced operation and maintenance systems, regardless of who made individual network components. The SONET standard is built around a 51.84 Mbps basic communications channel that is multiplexed upward. SONET line-rate standards now include network bandwidths up to 2.488 Gbps, a rate equivalent to 48 basic SONET communications channels. SONET network standards incorporate present-day 1.544 Mbps DS-1 service and 44.6 Mbps DS-3 service as subsets of the 51.84 Mbps SONET basic channel. SONET will eventually become the primary avenue for transporting broadband ISDN services. Major network equipment manufacturers are introducing network products claiming conformity to the SONET standard.

81. **"Telecommunications"** means the transmission, between or among points specified by the user, of information of the user's choosing, without change in the form or content of the information as sent or received.

82. **"Telecommunications Act of 1996"** or **"Act"** means Public Law 104-104 of the United States Congress effective February 8, 1996. The Act amended the Communications Act of 1934 (47, U.S.C. Section 1 *et seq.*).

83. **"Telecommunications Carrier"** means any provider of telecommunications services.

84. **"Telecommunications Service"** means the offering of telecommunications for a fee directly to the public, to such classes of users as to be effectively available to the public, or to telecommunications carriers, regardless of the facilities used.

85. **"Telephone Number Portability"** or **"TNP"** is the means by which BellSouth allows customers to retain their existing telephone numbers when changing from one local exchange carrier to another. This service provides transparent delivery of telephone number capabilities,

from a customer standpoint in terms of call completion, and from a carrier standpoint in terms of compensation, through the use of call routing, forwarding, and addressing capabilities. Permanent number portability standards will be set by regulatory action, and both Parties agree to implementation of permanent number portability at the earliest possible point in time. The performance and cost of permanent number portability meets end-user customer or co-carrier expectations on a sustainable basis. (See also Interim Number Portability and Permanent Number Portability.)

86. **"Total Service Long Run Incremental Cost"** or **"TSLRIC"** is the total additional cost incurred by a telecommunications services provider to produce the entire quantity of a service, group of services, or basic network functions, given that the telecommunications services provider already provides all its other services. TSLRIC is based on the least cost, most efficient technology that is capable of being implemented at the time the decision to provide the service is made.

87. **"Toll Free Service"** means service provided with any dialing sequence that invokes toll-free (*i.e.*, 800-like) service processing. Toll Free Service includes calls to the Toll Free Service 800/888 NPA SAC codes.

88. **"Transit Calls"** or **"Intermediary Function"** means intraLATA calls (local and toll) sent between the Parties originating from or terminating to an end user of a third-party LEC, CLEC, wireless provider, or other carrier or calls sent between the Parties destined for or originating from an IXC.

89. **"Trunk Side"** refers to a central office switch connection that is capable of, and has been programmed to treat the circuit as connecting to another switching entity. Trunk side connections offer those transmission and signaling features appropriate for the connection of switching elements, and cannot be used for the direct connection of ordinary telephone station sets. Incoming telecommunications services from the trunk to the line-side and for trunk-side-to-trunk side connections within any switching element should experience no less than a P.001 blocking probability in the average peak busy hour of the year, and should meet or exceed this level at all other times. This is a means to ensure that end-to-end blocking, which is cumulative, does not exceed a consistent P.02 for all call types in a multi-carrier network.

90. **"Wire Center"** denotes a building or space within a building which serves as an aggregation point on a given carrier's network, where transmission facilities and circuits are connected or switched. Wire Center can also denote a building in which one or more central offices, used for the provision of telecommunications services are located. The Parties hereby agree that interconnection will be available at any wire center which meets any or all legislative, judicial and regulatory eligibility standards for interconnection. Interconnection services and access to these interconnections shall not unreasonably by withheld by either Party on any grounds.

91. **"Undefined Terms."** The Parties acknowledge that terms may appear in this Agreement which are not defined and agree that any such terms shall be construed in accordance with their customary usage in the telecommunications industry as of the effective date of this Agreement.

ATTACHMENT C-1

Unbundled Products and Services and New Services

Service:	Virtual Collocation
Description:	Virtual Expanded Interconnection Service (VEIS) provides for location interconnection in collocator-provided/BellSouth leased fiber optic facilities to BellSouth's switched and special access services, and local interconnection facilities.
State(s):	All
Rates, Terms and Conditions:	In all states, the rates, terms and conditions will be applied as set forth in Section 20 of BellSouth Telecommunication's Inc.'s Interstate Access Service Tariff, F.C.C. No. 1.

Service:	Physical Collocation
Description:	Per FCC—(10/19/92 FCC Order, para 39) Physical Collocation is whereby "the interconnection party pays for LEC central office space in which to locate the equipment necessary to terminate its transmission links, and has physical access to the LEC central office to install, maintain, and repair this equipment."
State(s):	All
Rates, Terms and Conditions:	In all states, the rates and availability will be as provided in the "rates for Physical Interconnection" tables which follow.

ATTACHMENT C-1 (cont'd)

RATES FOR PHYSICAL INTERCONNECTION

Rate Element	Application/Description	Type of Charge	Rate
Application Fee	Applies per arrangement per location	Nonrecurring	Tariff Rates (same as virtual)
Space Preparation Fee	Applies for survey and design of space, covers shared building modification costs	Nonrecurring	ICB - See Note 1 Will not be less than $1800 - not to exceed $8500 unless HVAC or power plant update. If so, rates to be ICB.
Space Construction Fee	Covers materials and construction of optional cage in 100 square foot increments	Nonrecurring	$29,744.00 See Note 2
Cable Installation Fee	Applies per entrance cable	Nonrecurring	Tariff Rates (same as virtual)
Floor Space	Per square foot, for Zone A and Zone B offices, respectively	Monthly Recurring	$7.50/$6.75 See Note 3
Power	Per ampere based on manufacturer's specifications	Monthly Recurring	$5.14 per ampere
Cable Support Structure	Applies per entrance cable	Monthly Recurring	$13.35 per cable
POT Bay	Optional Point of Termination bay; rate is per DS1/DS3 cross-connect, respectively	Monthly Recurring	$1.20/$5.00 See Note 4
Cross-Connects	Per DS1/DS3, respectively	Monthly Recurring	$8.00/$72.48
Security Escort	First and additional half hour increments, per tariff rate in Basic time (B), Overtime (O), and Premium time (P)	As Required	$41.00/25.00 B $48.00/$30.00 O $55.00/$35.00 P

Note 1: Will be determined at the time of the application based on building and space modification requirements for shared space at the requested CO

Note 2: Applies only to collocators who wish to purchase a steel-gauge cage enclosure. Carriers may also pay $330.00 per square foot for the first 100 square feet and $242.00 for each additional 100 square feet in the same CO in lieu of space preparation and construction fees. This option does not apply where HVAC, power plant or both upgrade is required.

Note 3: See attached list for Zone A offices as of May 1996. This list will be amended monthly.

Note 4: Applies when collocator does not supply their own POT bay.

ATTACHMENT C-1 (cont'd)

BellSouth Zone A Offices - as of May 1996 EX=Exempt from Physical

STATE	CITY	OFFICE	CLLI/ STATUS
AL	Birmingham	Main & Toll	BRHMALMA EX
	Montgomery	Main & Toll	MTGMALMT
	Mobile	Azalea	MOBLALAZ
FL	Boca Raton	Boca Teeca	BCRTFLBT
	Fort Lauderdale	Main Relief	FTLDFLMR
		Cypress	FTLDFLCY
		Plantation	FTLDFLPL
	Jacksonville Beach	Main	JCBHFLMA
	Jacksonville	Arlington	JCVLFLAR
		Beachwood	JCVLFLBW
		Clay Street	JCVLFLCL
		Southpoint	JCVLFLJT EX
		Normandy	JCVLFLNO
		Riverside	JCVLFLRV
		San Jose	JCVLFLSJ EX
		San Marco	JCVLFLSM
		Westconnett	JCVLFLWC
		Mandarin Avenues	MNDRFLAV EX
		Mandarin Loretto	MNDRFLLO
	Lake Mary	Lake Mary	LKMRFLMA EX
	Miami	Grande	MIAMFLGR
		Palmetto	MIAMFLPL
		Alhambra	MIAMFLAE
		Bayshore	MIAMFLBA
		Metro	MIAMFLME
	Melbourne	Main	MLBRFLMA
	Orlando	Magnolia	ORLDFLMA
		Azalea Park	ORLDFLAP
		Sand Lake	ORLDFLSL
		Pinecastle	ORLDFLPC
		Pinehills	ORLDFLPH
	West Palm Beach	Annex (Main Annex)	WPBHFLAN

ATTACHMENT C-1 (cont'd)

GA	Athens	Athens	ATHNGAMA	
	Atlanta	Courtland St	ATLNGACS	
		Peachtree Pl	ATLNGAPP	
		Buckhead	ATLNGABU	
		East Point	ATLNGAEP	
		Toco Hills	ATLNGATH	
		Sandy Springs	ATLNGASS	
	Lilburn	Lilburn	LLBNGAMA	
	Smyrna	Power Ferry	SMYRGAPF	
		Smyrna Main	SMYRGAMA	
	Tucker	Tucker Main	TUKRGAMA	EX
	Roswell	Roswell Main	RSWLGAMA	
	Norcross	Norcross Main	NRCRGAMA	
	Marietta	Marietta Main	MRRTGAMA	
	Dunwoody	Dunwoody Main	DNWDGAMA	
	Alpharetta	Alpharetta Main	ALPRGAMA	
	Columbus	Columbus Main	CLMBGAMT	
KY	Louisville	Armory Place	LSVLKYAP	EX
		Westport Rd	LSVLKYWE	EX
		Beechmont	LSVLKYBE	
		Bardstown Road	LSVLKYBR	EX
		Fern Creek	LSVLKYFC	
		JTown	LSVLKYJT	
		Matthews	LSVLKYSM	
		Third Street	LSVLKYTS	
LA	New Orleans	Main	NWORLAMA	
	Baton Rouge	Main	BTRGLAMA	
MS	Hattiesburg	Hattiesburg Main	HTBGMSMA	
	Jackson	Cap Pearl	JCSNMSCP	
	Vicksburg	Vicksburg	VCBGMSMA	
NC	Cary	Central	NARYNCCE	
	Chapel Hill	Rosemay	CPHLNCRO	
	Charlotte	Caldwell	CHRLNCCA	
		South Boulevard	CHRLNCBO	

ATTACHMENT C-1 (cont'd)

		Derita	CHRLNCDE	
		Erwin	CHRLNCER	
		Lake Point	CHRLNCLP	
		Reid	CHRLNCRE	EX
		Sharon Amity	CHRLNCSH	
		University	CHRLNCUN	EX
	Greensboro	Eugene St	GNBONCEU	
	Raleigh	Morgan	RLGHNCMO	
		New Hope	RLGHNCHO	
	Salisbury	Main	SLBRNCMA	
	Winston Salem	Fifth Street	WNSLNCFI	
	Ashville	O'Henry	AHVLNCOH	
SC	Charleston	Dial & Toll	CHTNSCDT	
	Columbia	Senate St	CLMASCSN	EX
		At. Andrews	CLMASCSA	
	Greenville	D&T	GNVLSCDT	
		Woodruff Road	GNVLSCWR	EX
	Spartenburg	Main	SPBGSCMA	
TN	Knoxville	Main	KNVLTNMA	
	Memphis	Bartlett	MMPHTNBA	
		Chickasaw	MMPHTNCT	
		Eastland	MMPHTNEL	
		Germantown	MMPHTNGT	
		Main	MMPHTNMA	EX
		Oakville	MMPHTNOA	
		Southland	MMPHTNSL	
	Nashville	Main & Toll	NSVLTNMT	
		Airport	NSVLTNAP	
		Brentwood	NSVLTNBW	
		Crieve Hall	NSVLTNCH	
		Donelson	NSVLTNDO	
		Inglewood	NSVLTNIN	
		Sharondale	NSVLTNST	
		University	NSVLTNUN	

ATTACHMENT C-2

Unbundled Products and Services and New Services

Service: Unbundled Exchange Access Loop

Description: Provides the connection from the serving central office to a subscriber's premises and is rated on a distance sensitive basis. It is engineered to meet the same parameters as a residence or business exchange access line.

BellSouth shall allow SMNI to access the following Loop types (in addition to those Loops available under applicable tariffs) unbundled from local switching and local transport in accordance with the terms and conditions set forth herein:

"2-Wire Analog Voice Grade Loops" or "Analog 2W" which support analog transmission of 300-2000 Hz, repeat loop start, loop reverse battery, or ground start seizure and disconnect in one direction (toward the End Office Switch), and repeat ringing in the other direction (toward the Customer). Analog 2W include Loops sufficient for the provision of PBX trunks, pay telephone lines and electronic key system lines. Both "pure copper" and "Unintegrated Digital Loop Carrier" (ULDC) systems shall be made available.

"4-Wire Analog Voice Grade Loops" or "Analog 4W" which support transmission of voice grade signals using separate transmit and receive paths and terminate in a 4-wire electrical interface. Both "pure copper" and "Unintegrated Digital Loop Carrier" (ULDC) systems shall be made available.

"2-Wire ISDN Digital Grade Links" or "BRI ISDN" which support digital transmission of two 64 kbps bearer channels and one 16 kbps data channel. BRI IDSN is a 2B+D Basic Rate Interface-Integrated Services Digital Network (BRI-ISDN) Loop which will meet national ISDN standards.

"2-Wire ADSL-Compatible Loop" or "ADSL 2W" is a transmission path which facilitates the transmission of up to a 6 Mbps digital signal downstream (toward the Customer) and up to a 640 kpbs digital signal upstream (away form the Customer) while simultaneously carrying an analog voice signal. An ADSL-2W is provided over a 2-Wire non-loaded twisted copper pair provisioned using revised resistance design guidelines and

ATTACHMENT C-2 (cont'd)

meeting ANSI Standard T1.413-1995-007R2. An ADSL-2W terminates in a 2-wire electrical interface at the Customer premises and at the BellSouth Central Office frame.

"2-Wire HDSL-Compatible Loop" or "HDSL 2W" is a transmission path which facilitates the transmission of a 768 kbps digital signal over a 2-Wire non-loaded twisted copper pair meeting the specifications in ANSI T1E1 Committee Technical Report Number 28. HDSL compatible Loops are available only where existing copper facilities can meet T1E1 Technical Report Number 28 specifications.

"4-Wire HDSL-compatible Loop" or "HDSL 4W" is a transmission path which facilitates the transmission of a 1.544 Mbps digital signal over two 2-Wire non-loaded twisted copper pairs meeting the specifications in ANSI T1E1 Committee Technical Report Number 28. HDSL compatible Loops are available only where existing copper facilities can meet the specifications.

"Integrated Digital Loop Carrier" or "Integrated DLC" is defined in BellCore TR-TSY-00303, "Integrated Digital Loop Carrier (ILDC) Requirements, Objectives and Interface."

Rate(s):

The parties agree that the prices reflected herein shall be "trued-up" (up or down) based on final prices either determined by further agreement or by a final order (including any appeals) of the relevant public service commission or other body having jurisdiction over the subject matter of this Agreement, which final order meets the criteria contained in herein. The "true-up" will consist of comparing the actual volumes and demand for each item, together with the price associated with such item by this Agreement, with final prices determined for each item. Each party shall keep its own records upon which a "true-up" can be based and any final payment from one party to the other shall be in an amount agreed upon by the Parties based on such records. In the event of any disagreement as between the records or the Parties regarding the amount of such "true-up", the Parties agree that the body having jurisdiction over the matter for the affected state shall be called upon to resolve such differences, or they will submit the matter to commercial arbitration with the terms contained in Section XXV of this Agreement.

Any final order that forms the basis of a "true-up" under this Agreement shall meet the following criteria:

ATTACHMENT C-2 (cont'd)

a. It shall be in a proceeding to which SMNI and BellSouth are entitled to be full parties to the proceeding.

b. It shall apply the provisions of the Telecommunications Act of 1996, including, but not limited to, Section 252(d)(1) and all effective implementing rules and regulations; provided that said Act and such regulations are in effect at the time of the final order.

c. It shall include as an issue the geographic deaveraging of unbundled element rates, which deaveraged rate, if any are required by said final order, shall form the basis of any "true-up".

State: Florida

Rate Elements	Monthly	Nonrecurring*
Unbundled Exchange Access Loop**		
2-Wire Analog	$17.00	$44.80
4-Wire Analog	$27.20	$44.80
2-Wire ADSL/HDSL	$17.00	$44.80
4-Wire HDSL	$27.20	$44.80
2-Wire ISDN Digital	$27.20	$44.80
Cross-Connects		
2-Wire Analog	$0.03	$15.20
4-Wire Analog	$0.50	$15.20
Loop Channelization		
Equipment	$400.00	$525.00
Per Line	$1.15	$8.00

* These rates reflect 80% of the Business Service Connection Charge. If the Business Service Connection Charge is modified, this rate will become 80% of the revised rate.

** In the event that an unbundled loop ordered by SMNI is part of an Integrated Digital Loop Carrier (DLC) system, the loop will be unbundled from the DLC and provided to SMNI in accordance with the corresponding rates specified above.

ATTACHMENT C-3

Unbundled Products and Services and New Services

Service: Channelization System for Unbundled Exchange Access Loops

Description: This new rate element provides the multiplexing function for Unbundled Exchange Access Loops. It can convert up to 96 voice grade loops to DS1 level for connection with the SMNI's point of interface. The multiplexing can be done on a concentrated basis (delivers at 2 DS1 level to customer premise) or on a non-concentrated basis (delivers at 4 DSI level to customer premise) at the option of the customer.

In addition to the following rates elements, 1.544 Mbps local channel and/or interoffice channel facilities may be required as set forth in E7 of BellSouth Telecommunication's Inc.'s Intrastate Access Service Tariff for non-collocated SMNIs.

Rates: **The Parties hereby agree to submit the issue of rate structure and rate levels to state commission arbitration.**

State(s): Florida

Rate Elements				Monthly	Nonrecurring Charges First	Add'l			
Unbundled Loop Channelization System (DS1 to VG), Per System				$X.XX	$XX.XX	N/A			
Central Office Channel Interface (circuit specific plug-in equipment), 1 per circuit				$X.XX	$X.XX	$X.XX			

ATTACHMENT C-4

Unbundled Products and Services and New Services

Service: Unbundled Exchange Ports

Description: An exchange port is the capability derived from the central office switch hardware and software required to permit end users to transmit or receive information over BellSouth's public switched network. It provides service enabling and network features and functionality such as translations, a telephone number, switching, announcements, supervision and touch-tone capability.

In addition, a BellSouth provided port with outgoing network access also provides access to other services such as operator services, long distance service, *etc.* It may also be combined with other services available in BellSouth's Intrastate Access Service Tariffs as technically feasible.

When an Unbundled Port is connected to BellSouth provided collocated loops, cross-connection rate elements are required as set forth in Section 20 of BellSouth Telecommunications, Inc.'s Interstate Access Tariff, FCC No. 1.

Rates: **The Parties hereby agree to submit the issue of rate structure and rate levels to state commission arbitration.**

Alabama			Florida		Georgia	
Rate Elements	**Rates**	**Per**	**Rate Elements**	**Rate**	**Rate Elements**	**Rate**
Monthly			**Monthly**		**Monthly**	
Residence Port	$X.XX		**Residence Port**	$X.XX	**Residence Port**	$X.XX
Business Port	$X.XX		**Business Port**	$X.XX	**Business Port**	$X.XX
PBX Trunk Port	$X.XX		**PBX Trunk Port**	$X.XX	**PBX Trunk Port**	$X.XX
Rotary Service	$X.XX		**Rotary Service**	$X.XX	**Rotary Service**	$X.XX
Primary Rate ISDN NAS	$X.XX					
Usage-Mileage Bands						
A (0 miles)	$X.XX	**init.min.**	**Usage-(STS)**		**Usage-(STS)**	
	$X.XX	**init.min.**	**- init.min.**	$X.XX	**- setup per call**	$X.XX
B (1-10 miles)	$X.XX	**init.min.**	**- add'l min.**	$X.XX	**- per minute or**	
	$X.XX	**init.min.**			**fraction thereof**	$X.XX
C (11-16 miles)	$X.XX	**init.min.**				
	$X.XX	**init.min.**				
D (17-22 miles and existing LCA						
described in A3.6 greater than 22	$X.XX	**init.min.**				
mi.)	$X.XX	**init.min.**				
	$X.XX	**init.min.**				
E (23-30 miles)	$X.XX	**init.min.**				
	$X.XX	**init.min.**				
F (31-40 miles)	$X.XX	**init.min.**				
	$X.XX	**init.min.**				
G (Special Band)	$X.XX	**init.min.**				

ATTACHMENT C-4 (cont'd)

Kentucky

Rate Elements	Rates	Per
Monthly		
Residence Port	$X.XX	
Business Port	$X.XX	
PBX Trunk Port	$X.XX	
Rotary Service	$X.XX	
Usage-Mileage Bands		
A (0 miles)	$X.XX	init.min.
	$X.XX	addl.min.
B (1-10 miles)	$X.XX	init.min.
	$X.XX	addl.min.
C (Greater than 10 miles Limited LCA)	$X.XX	init.min.
	$X.XX	addl.min.
D (1-10 miles beyond Limited LCA)	$X.XX	init.min.
	$X.XX	addl.min.
E (11-16 miles beyond Limited LCA)	$X.XX	init.min.
	$X.XX	addl.min.
F (17-22 miles beyond Limited LCA)	$X.XX	init.min.
	$X.XX	addl.min.
G (23-30 miles beyond Limited LCA)	$X.XX	init.min.
	$X.XX	addl.min.
H (31-40 miles beyond Limited LCA)	$X.XX	init.min.
	$X.XX	addl.min.
I (Greater than 40 miles beyond Limited LCA)	$X.XX	init.min.
	$X.XX	addl.min.

Louisiana

Rate Elements	Rate	Per
Monthly		
Residence Port	$X.XX	
Business Port	$X.XX	
PBX Trunk Port	$X.XX	
Rotary Service	$X.XX	
Usage-Mileage Bands		
0 (0 miles)	$X.XX	init.min.
	$X.XX	addl.min.
A (1-10 miles)	$X.XX	init.min.
	$X.XX	addl.min.
B (11-16 miles)	$X.XX	init.min.
	$X.XX	addl.min.
C (17-22 miles)	$X.XX	init.min.
	$X.XX	addl.min.
D (23-30 miles Basic LCA and Intra Parish Expanded LCA)	$X.XX	init.min.
	$X.XX	addl.min.
E (Greater than 30 miles Basic LCA and Intra Parish Expanded LCA)	$X.XX	init.min.
	$X.XX	addl.min.
F (23-30 miles Inter-Parish Expanded LCA)	$X.XX	init.min.
	$X.XX	addl.min.
G (31-40 miles Inter-Parish Expanded LCA)	$X.XX	init.min.
	$X.XX	addl.min.
H (Greater than 40 miles Inter-Parish)		

Mississippi

Rate Elements	Rates	Per
Monthly		
Residence Port	$X.XX	
Business Port	$X.XX	
PBX Trunk Port	$X.XX	
Rotary Service	$X.XX	
Usage-Mileage Bands		
A (0 miles)	$X.XX	init.min.
	$X.XX	addl.min.
B (1-10 miles)	$X.XX	init.min.
	$X.XX	addl.min.
C (11-18 miles, existing LCA described in A3.6 greater than 16 miles and calls to county seat greater than 16 miles)	$X.XX	init.min.
	$X.XX	addl.min.
	$X.XX	init.min.
D (17-30 miles)	$X.XX	addl.min.
	$X.XX	init.min.
E (31-55 miles Biloxi LATA)	$X.XX	addl.min.
	$X.XX	init.min.
F (31-55 miles Jackson LATA)	$X.XX	addl.min.
	$X.XX	init.min.
G (56-85 miles Biloxi LATA)	$X.XX	addl.min.

N.Carolina

Rate Elements	Rate
Monthly	
Residence Port	$X.XX
Business Port	$X.XX
PBX Trunk Port	$X.XX
Rotary Service	$X.XX
Usage-(STS)	
- Init.min.	$X.XX
- add'l min.	$X.XX

S.Carolina

Rate Elements	Rate
Monthly	
Residence Port	$X.XX
Business Port	$X.XX
PBX Trunk Port	$X.XX
Rotary Service	$X.XX
Usage-(STS)	
- Basic Svc. area	$X.XX
- Expanded Svc. area	$X.XX

Tennessee

Rate Elements	Rates	Per
Monthly		
Residence Port	$X.XX	
Business Port	$X.XX	
PBX Trunk Port	$X.XX	
Rotary Service	$X.XX	
Usage-Mileage Bands		
A (0-16 miles)	$0.02	
B (17-30 miles)	$0.05	mou
C (>30 miles)	$0.10	mou

ATTACHMENT C-4 (cont'd)

Special Service Requirements:

1. Switching functionalities in the port element include dialtone, screening, recognition of service request, recognition of call-specific information, digit analysis, routing, testing, recordings, signal generation, call completion or handoff, SSP functionality and tables, PIC tables, trunk tables, class of service tables, billing record generation, and AIN tables.

2. SMNI's purchase of the port element for a specific switch avails to it all the features and functionality on that switch.

3. SMNI can interconnect loops from any source to the line port(s) that it purchases on the same terms/conditions/intervals as loops provided by BellSouth.

4. SMNI can use the port element to provide any local exchange service, including switched access services.

5. Optional functionality to support CLASS/Customer Calling features will be included with the port element. No additional charges will apply.

6. Functionality to craft Centrex offerings (call transfer, special dialing, *etc.*) will be available as part of the port element.

ATTACHMENT C-5

Unbundled Products and Services and New Services

Service: Signaling

Description: Provides for connection to and utilization of BellSouth's Signaling System 7 network for both call setup and non-call setup purposes.

State(s): All

Rate(s):

Rate Elements	Monthly Rate	Recurring Rate	Non-Recurring	Applied Per
CCS7 Signaling Connection	$155.00	—	$510	56 Kpbs facility
CCS7 Signaling Termination	$355.00	—	.00	STP Port
CCS7 Signaling Usage*	—	$0.000023	—	Call Set Up Msg.
	—	$0.000050	—	T-Cap Msg.
CCS7 Signaling Usage Surrogate*	$395.00	—	—	56 Kpbs facility
			—	
*Where signaling usage measurement capability exists, CCS7 Signaling Usage will be billed on a per signaling message basis. Where measurement capability does not exist, CCS7 Signaling Usage will be billed on a per 56 Kpbs facility basis.				

ATTACHMENT C-6

Unbundled Products and Services and New Services

Service:	Line Information Database (LIDB)-Storage Agreement
Description:	The LIDB Storage Agreement provides the terms and conditions for inclusion in BellSouth's LIDB of billing number information associated with BellSouth exchange lines used for Local Exchange Companies' resale of local exchange service or Service Provider Number Portability arrangements requested Local Exchange Companies' on behalf of the Local Exchange company's end user or for SMNI NXX's stored in BellSouth's LIDB. BellSouth will store in its database, the relevant billing number information and will provide responses to on-line, call-by-call queries to this information for purposes of Billed Number Screening, Calling Card Validation and Fraud Control. Each time an SMNI's data is used BellSouth will compensate SMNI at a rate of 40% of BellSouth's LIDB Validation rate per query as displayed in Attachment C-13 following.
State(s):	All
Rate(s):	No Charge

LINE INFORMATION DATA BASE (LIDB) STORAGE AGREEMENT FOR RESOLD LOCAL EXCHANGE LINES, UNBUNDLED LOOPS AND SERVICE PROVIDER NUMBER PORTABILITY ARRANGEMENTS

This agreement, effective as of _____, 1997, is entered into by and between BellSouth Telecommunications, Inc. ("BST"), a Georgia corporation, and _____ ("Local Exchange Company").

WHEREAS, in consideration of the mutual covenants, agreements and obligations set forth below, the parties hereby agree as follows:

I. SCOPE

This Agreement sets forth the terms and conditions for inclusion in BST's Line Information Data Base (LIDB) of billing number information associated with Local Exchange Company's provision (or resale) of local exchange service or Service Provider Number Portability (SPNP) arrangements requested by Local Exchange Company on behalf of Local Exchange Company's end user. BST will store in its data base the relevant billing number information, and BST will provide responses to on-line, call-by-call queries to this information for purposes specified below.

LIDB is accessed for:

- Billed Number Screening
- Calling Card Validation for Calling Cards issued by BellSouth
- Fraud Control

II. DEFINITIONS

2.01. Billing number - a number used by BST for the purpose of identifying an account liable for charges. This number may be a line or a special billing number.

2.02. Line number - a ten digit number assigned by BST that identifies a telephone line associated with a resold local exchange service, or with a SPNP management.

2.03. Special billing number - a ten digit number that identifies a billing account established by BST in connection with a resold local exchange service or with a SPNP arrangement.

2.04. Calling Card number - a billing number plus PIN number assigned by BST.

2.05. PIN number - a four digit security code assigned by BST which is added to a billing number to compose a fourteen digit calling card number.